PEEL COUNTY
HEALTH UNIT

ANNUAL REPORT
1947

PEEL COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

Head Office	Court House, Brampton
Sub Office	Clarke Hall, Pt. Credit

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Dr. Donald G.H.MacDonald, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.	Director and Medical Officer of Health
Miss Mildred Jarvis, P.H.N.	Supervisor of Public Health Nursing
Mrs. Helen Littleton, P.H.N.	Public Health Nurse
Miss Leora Wright, B.A.Sc.(Nursing)	" " "
Miss Olga Friesen, P.H.N.	" " "
Miss Margaret Jenkins, B.A.Sc. (Nursing)	" " "
Miss Margaret Leonard, P.H.N	" " "
Miss Geraldyne Fisher, P.H.N.	" " "
Mr. Fred Lunn, C.S.I. (C)	Sanitary Inspector
Mr. William Cooke, C.S.I.(C)	" "
Mrs. Betty Reinert	Clerk-Stenographer
Mrs. Rena Moseley, P.H.N.	Office Assistant (part time)
Mrs. A. T. Elliott	" " " "

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

January 1st, 1948

To the Peel County Board of Health

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Health Unit for the year 1947. As this is the first Annual Report to be presented it was felt that it should be rather extensive, giving a history of the organization of the Unit, its financial arrangements, the objects and functions of a Health Unit, and descriptions of the various programmes which protect the health of citizens of this county, as well as other details of the year's accomplishments.

The Peel County Health Unit came into being on the first day of July 1946. On this date the responsibility for Public Health in Peel County passed from the Boards of Health of the nine municipalities comprising the County to the Board of Health, Peel County Health Unit. On this date the local Boards of Health ceased to exist. The Health Unit was formed through the co-operation of the councils of the various municipalities of the County, the County Council, and the Ontario Provincial Department of Health. The formation of the Health Unit was authorized by County Council on the 8th of March 1946 by By-Law 999 by authority of Subsection 1 of Section 35 of the Public Health Act of Ontario as re-enacted by Section 3 of the Public Health Act of 1944. The Health Unit was to assume responsibility on the first of July, 1946.

The Provincial Government agreed to assume fifty per cent of the cost of the Health Unit to a maximum of $1.30 total expenditure per person per year. To date the Health Unit has remained well within this figure.

The formation of this Health Unit was a natural outgrowth of various Public Health activities which had existed in the County for some time. The Peel County Medical Inspection Committee existed for over twenty years. Originally this provided school nursing services for five of the school sections. The number of sections participating in this service varied from time to time. In 1944 the Peel County School Nursing Unit was formed which served the County, exclusive of Brampton, which then developed its own school nursing service. Certain of the Medical Officers of Health of the county had been very active in immunization of their school children. The object in establishing a County Health Unit was to provide a uniform county-wide public health service making available to all citizens the benefit of the science of Public Health through the employment of a full time staff trained in the various phases of Hygiene and Sanitation,- Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Nurses and Sanitary Inspectors.

While the Health Unit was formed in July 1946, due to the shortage of staff nurses, its recent formation, Necessity of learning problems peculiar to Peel County, and planning how various programmes might be instituted, the backlog of various problems, the work of this Unit was not extensive in 1946. One staff nurse was appointed in July of that year, and three more at the start of the school year. This report covers the activities of the Unit for its first calendar year of operation after preliminary months of the latter part of 1946. While the number of our staff nurses should be at least seven, during the first six months of 1947 we had three and during the last four months six.

In this report certain of the programmes of the Unit will be discussed, followed by the Report of the Supervisor of Nurses, the Report of the Sanitary Inspectors and a detailed analyses of the work of these two divisions.

VITAL STATISTICS

While the collection of vital statistics is not under the control of, nor a responsibility of the Health Unit nevertheless their inclusion in an annual report is essential as an index of the health of the county. The following data were obtained through the courtesy of the nine municipal clerks of the county. To a certain extent they are misleading as in certain cases vital events occur outside the county e.g. births to and deaths of residents of the county occur in the hospitals of Toronto, Oakville, Orangeville and elsewhere. However, they do present a record of births and deaths will also be obtained from the registrars in Orangeville and Oakville.

VITAL STATISTICS 1947

Residents Only

Population of Peel County	32,967
Live Births	584
Stillbirths	19
Deaths (including infants)	298
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	19

Infant Deaths

Infant deaths under 1 day	8
" " 1 day - 1 week	5
" " 1 week - 1 month	1
" " 1 month - 1 year	5
	19

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

Congenital malformations	7
Prematurity	6
Pneumonia and influenza	2
Birth Injury	2
Acute communicable disease	1
Other causes	1
	19
Maternal Deaths	nil
Communicable disease death (whooping cough)	1

It is of interest that the average age at death of Brampton residents, excluding infant deaths, was 71.8 years and including infant deaths 66.2 years.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED

1947

Chickenpox	31
Diphtheria	1
German Measles	1
Measles	61
Mumps	52
Poliomyelitis	7
Scarlet Fever	34
Tuberculosis (new case)	19
Typhoid Fever	1
Whooping Cough	30

It is of interest that the one case of diphtheria occurred in a family living within one hundred yards of a centre where monthly immunization clinics are held. The cost of treatment of this child, and another member of the family who became a diphtheria carrier, in the Isolation Hospital Toronto was over $600.00. This was the first case of diphtheria in the County since 1943.

The case of typhoid was three years of age. The source was the great grandmother who was living in the home at the time. She had typhoid 39 years previously and had remained a carrier since that time.

A small outbreak of Scarlet Fever occurred at North Camp, Malton, one of Toronto's emergency housing projects during November and December. A programme of Scarlet Fever immunization was instituted in the Malton Area. No cases have been reported since mid-December.

IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

Immunization was one of the first programmes stressed by the Health Unit on its inception. The policy has been immunization of all school children against smallpox and diphtheria and of all pre-school children against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough. The importance of the reinforcing or booster dose of diphtheria toxoid has also been stressed at every opportunity by the staff and by individual contacts of our staff. The administration of scarlet fever toxin has not been emphasized but has been available on demand at the Health Unit office. A scarlet fever toxin campaign was commenced in the Malton area in December due to the increased incidence of scarlet fever.

This service of protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and smallpox has been offered at school clinics, to which parents have been invited to bring infants and pre-school children, well-baby clinics and at the main office of the Health Unit. Since the formation of the Health Unit all but two of the 85 primary schools in the County have been immunized and 29 have had two series of immunizations. It is the policy to visit every large school each year, and the one room schools every second or third year. Immunization is available at clinics in Alton, Malton, Brampton, Port Credit, Inglewood and Lakeview and will be shortly available in Cooksville. This service is also available at the main office any Saturday morning and at other times by appointment.

During November and December eleven cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in the City of Toronto's emergency housing buildings at Malton, ten at North Camp and one in Winston Hall, While Scarlet Fever Immunization is not an officially recommended procedure for Health Departments, it was felt justified in this case owing to difficulties in proper isolation due to the barrack-type of life led by these residents. At least 90% of the infants, pre-school and school children are being protected against Scarlet Fever by an immunization campaign in progress at the moment, at North Camp and Winston Hall.

The following tables and figures show the effectiveness of this programme:

Immunization State of Peel County School Children
as of 31st December 1947

Municipality	Vaccinated	Toxoided	Toxoided up-to-date
Albion	76%	87%	78%
Caledon	79%	91%	87%
Chinguacousy	84%	88%	57%
Toronto	79%	82%	57%
Toronto Gore	83%	94%	82%
Bolton	78%	88%	80%
Brampton	87%	93%	77%
Streetsville	86%	94%	77%

Port Credit	78%	90%	54%
Peel County	81%	87%	66%

Infants protected against whooping cough	118
" " " Diphtheria	133
" " " smallpox	46
Pre-school children protected against whooping cough	156
" " " " diphtheria	190
" " " " smallpox	254
School " " " diphtheria	284
" " " " smallpox	754
Pre-school children, reiforcing toxoid	119
School children " "	1,197
" " re-vaccinated	252
Total Number of Immunizations	6,549
" " " Clinics held	260

TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAMME

Tuberculosis is probably the most expensive of all the communicable diseases both from the personal and the government point of view. On the average a case of tuberculosis costs $7,000. when the costs of hospitalization, loss of wages, mother's allowances and post-sanatorium care are computed. This financial figure, of course, does not take into account the family and personal difficulties that arise because of this condition.

One of the first activities of the Health Unit was the collection of the names of all cases and contacts of tuberculosis in this County. Careful study of all available material, Provincial Department records, records of local Medical Officers of Health, death reports, of the Mass X-Ray Surveys of 1946, and local information was made. At present we have in our active file the names of 387 cases and contacts of tuberculosis under supervision.

By co-operation of the Peel County Tuberculosis Association, the Tuberculosis Division of the Provincial Department of Health and local groups such as Women's Institutes and Home and School Clubs in 1946, Mass X-Ray surveys were held in Port Credit in March, and Brampton in May. The numbers x-rayed were 4,169 and 5,983 for a total of 10,152. In 1947, in October, Mass X-ray Surveys were made in Streetsville, Cooksville, Lakeview and Clarkson. Three active cases were discovered, two minimal and one moderately advanced. The moderately advanced case was admitted to Sanatorium immediately while the two minimal cases are awaiting admission. Four inactive cases were also discovered.

MASS X-RAY SURVEYS, PEEL COUNTY, 1947

	Number X-Rayed	Negative Examinations	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Suspects	Other Abnormalities
Streetsville	899	884	2	1	12
Cooksville	1211	1194	2	0	15
Lakeview	1471	1468	1	0	2
Clarkson	727	712	2	0	13
	4308	4258	7	1	42

By co-operation of the Peel County Tuberculosis Association, the Peel County Health Unit, the Board of Governors of Peel Memorial Hospital and the Tuberculosis Division of the Provincial Department of Health, Tuberculosis Clinics are held in the afternoon of the second Tuesday of each month at the Peel Memorial Hospital. These clinics are financed by the sale of Christmas Seals. This clinic is for the examination of cases, contacts and suspects of tuberculosis who are referred for examination by the practising physician or the Health Unit. It is requested that all cases referred are first tuberculin tested. In addition, cases, contacts, and suspects, of this County are examined at the Gage Institute, Toronto, the Toronto Hospital, Weston, Freeport Sanatorium, Kitchener, and elsewhere.

Examination of cases, contacts, and Suspects

1 9 4 7

Brampton Chest Clinic	174
Gage Institute (Peel residents)	58
Examinations elsewhere	22

Tuberculosis State December 31st, 1947

Tuberculosis cases admitted to Sanatorium	18
" " awaiting admission	2
" " discharged 1947	7
" " in sanatorium	9

Of the 20 active new cases diagnosed in 1947 the classification was as follows,-

Minimal	6
Moderately Advanced	9
Far Advanced	1
Extrapulmonary	3
Old case (relapsed)	1

There were three deaths from tuberculosis, one in Sanatorium and two at home.

SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMME

The Health Unit offers the following services to the school children.

1. Supervision and promotion of the health of the school child.
2. Protection of the health of the school child from communicable conditions.
3. Supervision of the environmental hygiene of the school child

The health (physical, mental, social and emotional) of the school child determines, in a large measure, his ability to learn. The health of the school child is of paramount importance, not only to himself and his family, but also to the future of the country.

To attempt to ennumerate and describe in detail the activities of the personnel of the Health Unit (physicians, nurses and sanitary inspectors) in the 87 schools of the Unit would involve a very lengthy report. However, some of our objectives are as follows:

1. September and January inspection of every school child by the nurses, for communicable infections and infestations of the skin and acute communicable disease.
2. Annual thorough physical inspection of every school child by the nurse.
3. Annual vision test of every school child.
4. Examination of children of Grade 1 and 7 by a physician in the larger schools and a close approximation of this in the smaller schools. This means examination of one quarter of the school population each year by the physicians.
5. Examination of school children referred by the nurse or teacher for health reason by a physician.

All our objectives were more than fulfilled as indicated by the table of school activities below. Physical examination of school pupils was made possible by co-operation of several of the practising doctors of the County. Dr. W. Bartlett examined the Brampton children, Dr. A. B. Sutton the Port Credit children, and Dr. Harold Sutton the school children of the larger schools in Toronto Township.

School children are protected against diphtheria and smallpox by school immunization clinics as discussed under the immunization programme.

Every year each school is visited by the Sanitary Inspector. The inspector surveys the general sanitation of the school, the water

supply, the toilet facilities, heating, lighting and ventilation to ensure that the school environment does not adversely prejudice the health of the school child. Recommendations are made to the local school board of the improvements required.

Two hundred and twenty-seven high school students were examined by the Medical Officer. The examination in this case is more complete and includes blood pressure, urinalysis, and hemoglobin where indicated. The student's health is discussed and the importance of, and his responsibility, for having physical defects corrected, is emphasized.

Primary School Health Activities

Pupil enrolment in 85 schools	5,442
First Aid or dressings	479
Physical Examinations by physicians	1,084
Physical Inspections by nurses	7,139
Rapid Classroom Inspections	350
Children excluded for communicable condition	296
Vision Tests by nurse	5,382
Schools visited by physician for examinations	40
Schools visited by physician for immunization	66

SUMMER PRE-SCHOOL ROUND-UP

Early in the Spring, the schools were canvassed for a list of pre-school children who were due to commence school in September.

Invitations were then sent to the parents asking them to bring their children to the school or clinic on a set date for physical examination by the Medical Officer of Health.

Two hundred and seventy-nine children were examined in June and July. The following are the findings noted by the doctor.

One child had defective hearing, one with strabismus, one with discharging ears, five children had defective nasal breathing, and twenty-six children had abnormal tonsils. One hundred and twenty four children required dental treatment. Two children were found to have heart conditions and one had a hernia which later was corrected by operation. Postural defects were noted in three cases; orthopaedic in two and a nervous condition in one. Four were definitely below normal weight for their height and age.

Children requiring re-inforcing doses of toxoid, combined whooping cough and toxoid, or smallpox vaccination, received this immunization at the same time.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Thirty-nine new cases (24 gonorrhoea and 15 syphilis) were reported during the year.

Twenty-five contacts of venereal disease and 11 cases delinquent in treatment were notified to the unit. The disposition of these cases is indicated below. Many of the missing cases were transients who had left the County by the time they were reported. Venereal disease contact investigation is very time-consuming for the Unit personnel involved.

Contacts of venereal disease investigated	25
Moved before located	5
Examined	11
Not located	5
On treatment when located	4
Delinquent venereal disease cases	11
Resumed treatment	5
Not located	4
Moved before located	2

PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

It is realized that the greatest single instrument in the promotion of health is education. This means that the public on one hand shall be informed and, on the other, stimulated to want the truth and to search for it in their effort to help themselves in the greatest business of life, the business of being well. The members of the Health Unit staff, Medical Officer of Health, Nurses and Sanitary Inspectors welcome every opportunity of addressing groups on public health subjects. In 1947, twenty-five lectures were given by our staff. In addition articles and news releases have been prepared for the local papers from time to time during the year.

STAFF CHANGES

The death of Mr. David Wilson, on December 16th, 1947, is recorded with extreme regret. Mr. Wilson, County Clerk, for many years assumed the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Health Unit on its inception and ably guided the financial and secretarial work of the Unit, despite failing health until his death.

The following staff nurses were appointed on the dates shown:

Miss Geraldine Fisher	July 17, 1947
Miss Margaret Jenkins	July 9, 1947
Miss Margaret Leonard	Aug. 1, 1947
Miss Olga Friesen	Aug. 26, 1947

Mrs. Rena Moseley, who during her nursing career held the appointments of Victorian Order Nurse, then School Nurse, then Public Health Nurse for the town of Brampton, joined the staff on November 17th, 1947, as part-time office assistant. Mrs. A. T. Elliott joined the staff as part-time office assistant for duties at the Port Credit Office on the 8th of December, 1947.

MATERNAL, INFANT AND CHILD HYGIENE

The programme of the Health Unit in this respect embraces pre-natal visits to all expectant mothers of whom we have been informed, health visits to all newborn infants as information is received from local registrars and by other means and well baby clinics of which there are six in the county at Alton, Inglewood, Brampton, Malton, Port Credit and Lakeview. This programme is fully discussed in the report of the supervisor of nurses.

MILK SANITATION

The programme of milk sanitation has included twice yearly visits to all producers, and twice monthly visits to all pasteurizing plants. Raw milk samples are taken twice yearly of each producers milk and monthly from each dairy. There has been a steady improvement in the quality of raw milk received at the dairies and processed milk received by the consumer. Only two samples of unpasteurized milk were obtained and these both from the same dairy in January 1947. The fault in the dairy was corrected and and the condition did not recur. Sixty percent of the samples of milk sold to the consumers in this county had bacterial plate counts under 50,000 per c.c. Many improvements have been made both in plants and equipment by producers and and distributors. No cases of illness traceable to pasteurized milk were reported.

Milk producers as of 31st December, 1947	127
Pasteurizing plants	10
Visits to producers	228
" " pasteurizing plants	308
Milk samples for analysis (producers)	170
" " " (pasteurized milk)	480

RESTAURANT SANITATION

Recent articles in various popular magazines and campaigns in the larger municipalities have emphasized and brought to public attention the importance of restaurant sanitation. The customer sees only the finished article in the restaurant and must rely on the Health Unit for inspection of what goes on behind the scenes. Since the inception of the Health Unit, regular visits have been made to check the various aspects of food handling in restaurants, food storage, refrigeration, dishwashing, food handling and cleanliness of personnel. To aid the Health Unit in this programme by-law 1014, to license

Restaurants and Refreshment Stands was passed by County Council, January 23rd, 1947, and came into effect July 1st, 1947. In addition provincial regulations concerning eating establishments came into force January 1st, 1948. In addition to inspections our sanitary inspectors are now checking the adequacy of restaurant methods with swab tests of knives, forks, spoons, glasses, plates, etc. in the restaurant. Co-operation of the restauranteurs has been excellent and a steady improvement achieved in food handling.

Eating establishments	57
Inspections	211

STATISTICAL REPORT of NURSING DIVISION

Home Visits

Newborn Infants (under 1 month) visited	337
Visits to newborn infants	755
Demonstration baths	30
Other infants (1 month - 1 year) visited	480
Visits to infants (1 month - 1 year)	1,258
Pre-school children visited	677
School children visited	853
Adult nursing visits	77
Pre natal cases visited	351
" " visits	825
Post partum cases visited	248
" " visits	342
Tuberculosis visits	88
" contact visits	213
Venereal disease visits	35
Acute Communicable Disease Visits	24
Mental Health Visits	25
Mental Illness cases taken to clinics	6
Pediculosis treatment in homes	183
Other communicable home treatment visits	33
Visits to crippled children	11
Miscellaneous visits	594
Social Welfare Visits	86
Total number of home visits	6,079
Total number of families visited	1,467

SCHOOL NURSING SERVICE

Pupil enrolment (primary, secondary and Separate)	6,602
Physical Inspections by Nurses	7,139
" examinations by physicians	1,311

Defects found:

Eyes	173
Ears	16
Tonsils	339
Speech Defects	24
Skin Disease	30
Orthopaedic Defects	21
Malnutrition	11
Heart	12
Postural defects	32
Hernia	4
Other defects	205
	867

Defects corrected during year	386
Children with Dental defects	1,573

CHILD HEALTH CLINIC SERVICE

Number of child health clinics	6
Total number of clinics held	167
" " infants seen by physician	884
" " pre-school children seen by physician	337
" " infants seen by nurse only	1,148
" " pre-school children seen by nurse only	524
Attendance at child health clinics	2,893

ANALYSIS OF STAFF NURSES TIME

	Hours	%
School	2440.40	29.4
Visiting	1922.05	23.1
Clinic	679.45	8.2
Travel	1060.30	12.7
Office	2095.55	25.1
Other	123.05	1.5
TOTAL	8321.10	100.0

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The programmes previously discussed do not cover all the activities of the Health Unit. During the past year our assistance has been required in the following, - dirty houses, obtaining layettes, neglected wives, home dressings of cancer patients, leaking roofs, neglected children, cases of mental illness, mental deficiency, and chronic invalidism. In addition all newly arrived War Brides have been visited by our nurses. Inspections have also been made of Boarded Baby Homes and Psittacine Bird Aviaries.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

A school dental service was instituted for Brampton school children by the Board of Education, Brampton, in co-operation with the Health Unit on September 15th, 1947. This programme provides complete dental service for all school children. All local dentists co-operate in the scheme, each giving one half day per week of his time.

BRAMPTON DENTAL SERVICES

Sept. 15th - Dec. 19th, 1947

Dental examinations	926
Prophylactic treatments	111
Fillings	508
Extractions	136
Other treatments	42

IMMUNIZATION PROCEDURES

1 9 4 7

	Dose			Re-inforcing Dose
	First	Second	Third	
Whooping Cough Vaccine				
Infant	9	3	6	
Pre-school	19	23	23	6
School	2	2	2	
Diphtheria Toxoid				
Infant	18	16	11	
pre-school	58	80	57	54
School	418	524	279	1197
Combined Whooping Cough and Diphtheria Toxoid				
Infant	158	134	112	
Pre-school	217	180	133	65
School	1	5	5	3

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Booster
Scarlet Fever Toxin						
Infant	23	11	11	13	2	
Pre-school	99	102	108	138		
School	188	192	166	191		5
Adult	7	5	5	5		

Smallpox Vaccination	Vaccination	Re-vaccination
Infant	48	
Pre-school	283	
School	840	252

Total number of clinics	260
Total number of immunizations	6,549

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
from January 1st, 1947 to Dec.31,1947

Cash on hand December 31st, 1946	$20.82	
" " Deposit " " 1946	5461.32	5482.14
Receipts		
Grants - Province of Ontario	19,750.00	
County of Peel	19,000.00	
Bank Interest	2.83	
University of Toronto re. field work	20.00	
School Section #10 Caledon re services	6.18	
Receipts on account of automobile sold	1,308.34	
Total Receipts		40,087.35
		45,569.49
Disbursements		
Salaries - Doctor and Nurses	16,649.63	
" Inspectors	4,099.92	
" Treasurer	499.92	
Victorian Order of Nurses	900.00	
Committee Fees	390.00	
Audit	85.00	
Car Allowances	4,389.86	
Car Expenses	522.42	
Supplies and Express	894.55	
Equipment	4,892.10	
Automobiles Purchased and sold to nurse	3,016.15	
Insurance	355.58	
Rent	570.00	
Postage and Excise	152.50	
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	471.20	
Telephone and Telegraph	220.55	
Laundry Expense	141.10	
Examining pupils	265.00	
Miscellaneous	48.70	
		38,564.18
Cash on Hand, December 31, 1947	23.18	
Cash on Deposit, December 31, 1947	6,982.13	7,005.31
		45,569.49

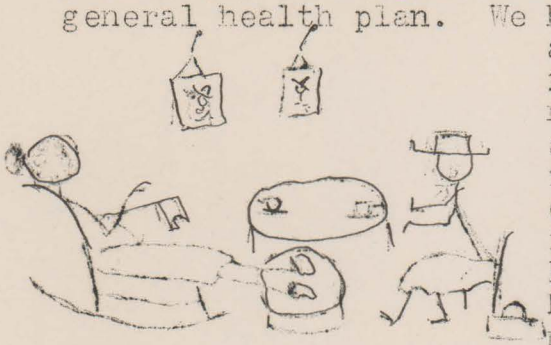
REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF NURSES

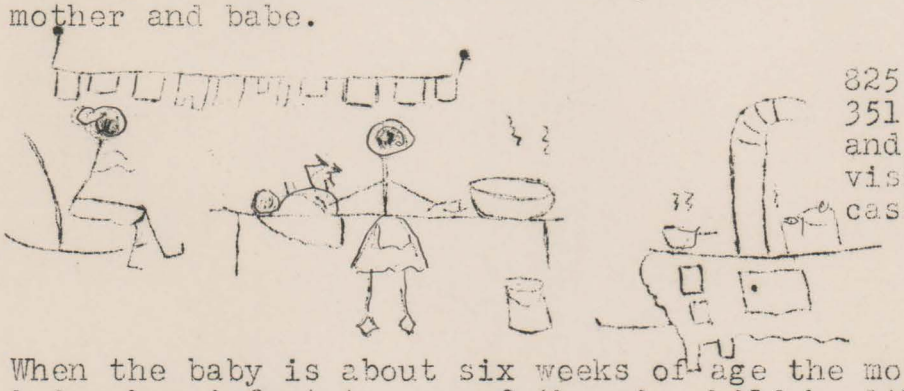
At the conclusion of a little more than one year, it is gratifying to scan the work accomplished in our first annual report.

For the first eight months of the year we operated with a skeleton staff of four nurses. We were also handicapped by impassable roads during the first two months of 1947. In August of the same year two more nurses were added to the staff and the activities have increased accordingly.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMME

A maternal and child health programme is an integral part of a general health plan. We have through monthly home visits to expectant mothers stressed the importance of regular medical attention during her pregnancy. The Public Health Nurse's teaching supplements the private physician's instructions regarding diet, clothing, exercise and rest and the care of the newborn infant. As soon as the baby is born, the Public Health Nurse visits the home; perhaps to demonstrate a baby's bath, or the making of a formula; to discuss with the mother the best way of starting cod liver oil and orange juice, or to suggest medical advice about an unsatisfactory formula. Further visits are made according to the individual needs of the mother and babe.

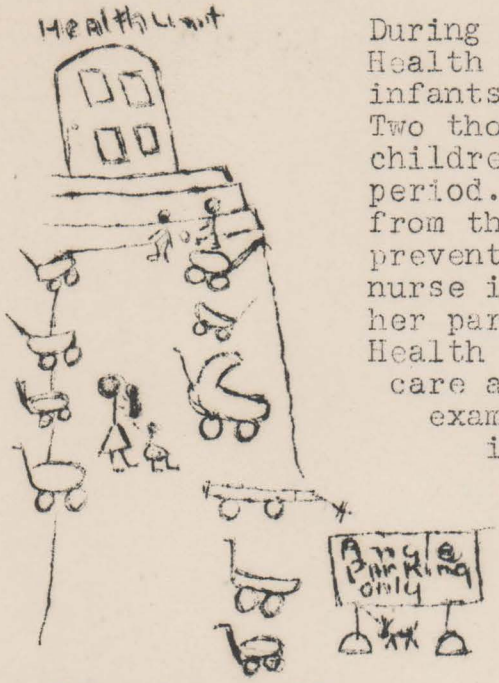




825 visits were made to 351 expectant mothers and 342 post partum visits were made to 248 cases

When the baby is about six weeks of age the mother is invited to bring her infant to one of the six child health centres in the County Brampton has had a Child Health Centre, sponsored by the Victorian Order of Nurses for many years. For the last 18 months the Health Unit staff and Victorian Order Nurse have worked together in this Child Health Centre which is held once weekly in the Health Unit Office. Five new Child Health Clinics have been established by the Unit and serve other areas of the County. Malton has a well attended clinic. From 20 - 25 babies and pre-school age children receive service there each Friday afternoon. Inglewood and Alton both have small monthly clinics. In both these areas, winter snows reduce attendance considerably. Lakeview has a busy clinic every two weeks Another Child Health Clinic will be started January 23rd, 1948, at

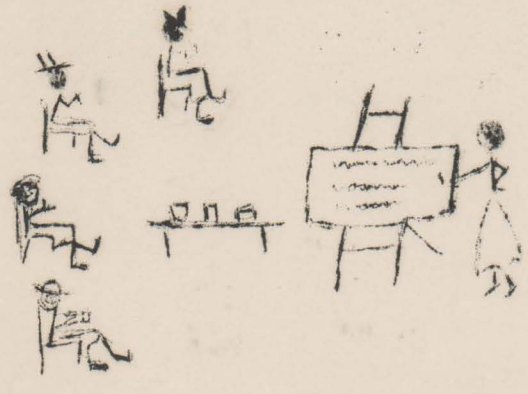
Cooksville. It will be held in the United Church Sunday School room on the second and fourth Fridays of each month and will be under the sponsorship of the Home and School Club.



During 1947, one hundred and sixty-seven Child Health Clinics were held and a total of 2,893 infants and pre-school children were given service. Two thousand and thirteen infants and 677 pre-school children were visited in their homes in the same period. Although each clinic differs in some way from the others, the aim of promoting health and preventing illness is the same in all centres. A nurse is always present to discuss with each mother her particular problems. The Medical Officer of Health attends all clinics for consultation in the care and feeding of the children, for physical examination of the new infants, and for immunization procedures. Volunteers from various groups such as the Women's Institute, Home and School Clubs, and Red Cross Association provide valuable assistance in the clinics.

PRE NATAL CLASSES

The Peel County Health Unit is planning to hold pre-natal classes for expectant mothers in two centres in the near future. The classes will be given by various members of the Unit staff.

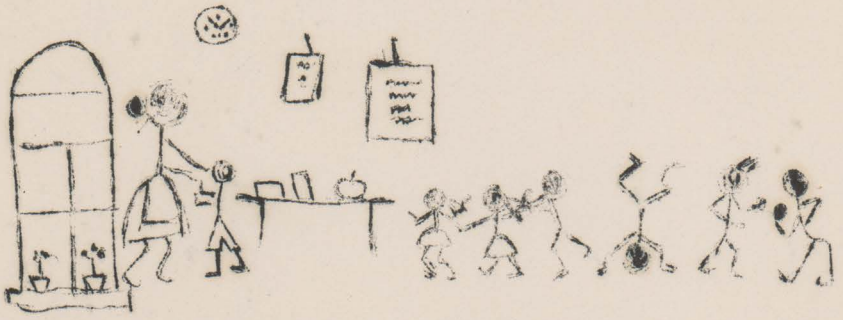


The topics for discussion are:

1. Reasons for pre-natal care by family physician.
2. Anatomy and physiology and signs of pregnancy.
3. General nutrition of the family.
4. Budgeting of the family income
5. Post partum care after return from hospital.
6. Care of the infant with demonstration bath.
7. Planning of daily routine.

SCHOOL PROGRAMME

The school children of the County have received a large share of the Health Unit's attention during the year. Each September and as often again as it is deemed necessary, the nurses make a rapid check through all the schools for communicable diseases. In the 350 classrooms examined during 1947, 160 children were excluded for pediculosis, and 117 for other infectious skin diseases, such as scabies, impetigo, and ringworm. After these rapid classroom inspections are completed the nurse begins the individual work with each child. She checks his vision, his height and weight, examines his teeth, tonsils, glands and skin. In addition to the actual physical check-up for defects, she stressed at least one definite health rule at the same time. Last year, the total number of children seen in this way reached 3,973.



The children in Grade I who have not been examined by a physician at a pre-school round-up before commencing school, those in Grade 7, pupils new to the district, and those whom the teacher and Public Health Nurse feel would most benefit from the consultation, are given an opportunity for a physical examination during the year. The nurse assists the doctor with these examinations, discusses the results with the parents, and aids them in carrying out recommendations. In 1947, 1,044 children were examined by a physician, and 853 homes were visited to discuss individual child problems. Two hundred and forty-two visits were made to cases of communicable disease. In addition to this the nurses gave 183 treatments for pediculosis in the homes.

The high and continuation school pupils of the County are also given an opportunity for a complete physical examination. These examinations done on rugby, basketball teams, Grade 9 and pupils referred by the teachers or nurse, include check of blood pressure, urinalysis, haemoglobin where indicated, and exercise tolerance tests. Vision, hearing, posture, nose and throat and examination of the feet are also included. As we feel that young people of this age-group should be able to assume some responsibility for protecting

their own health, we do not require parents' written consent and report only serious abnormalities to the parents. Two hundred and seventy-seven such examinations were made by the Medical Officer of Health in 1947,

IMMUNIZATION CLINICS

During 1947, 260 clinics were held in schools, child health centres and the Health Unit offices, for the purpose of protecting the infants, pre-schools and school children from diphtheria, whooping cough, and smallpox. Included in this number are the five clinics held at Malton emergency housing for scarlet fever immunization. In all, a total of 6,549 immunizations were given. Parents are advised to have re-inforcing doses of diphtheria toxoid given to their school children every three years; to have them re-vaccinated every 5 - 7 years and to have the combined diphtheria and whooping cough inoculation booster for the pre-school children at 18 months and at 5 years of age. Very soon, a combined vaccine to protect against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus will be used for immunization purposes.

TUBERCULOSIS

When a new case of tuberculosis is discovered, the Public Health Nurse visits the home to obtain the names of all contacts. These contacts are either tuberculin tested by their own physician or patch tested by the Public Health Nurse. The contacts who have a positive reaction are then referred to Brampton Chest Clinic, Gage Institute or other clinics for x-ray. A chest clinic is held at Peel Memorial Hospital on the second Tuesday of each month. A total of 174 persons attended this clinic in 1947. The Public Health Nurses made 301 visits to cases and contacts in the same period of time.

A case awaiting admission to Sanatorium is instructed by the Public Health Nurse as to his own care and the best means of protecting the rest of the family. He is taught where the tuberculosis germs are found, how they are spread from person to person, and the importance and meaning of complete bed rest. The family is instructed in the boiling of the patient's dishes, disposal of sputum and the diet of the patient.

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

While venereal disease is not a serious problem in the county, the work of locating cases, contacts and delinquents from the treatment is very time consuming. Twenty-seven visits were made to cases and contacts of syphilis and eight to cases of gonorrhoea.

MENTAL HEALTH

Although a mental health clinic has not yet been established in the County, we expect to have one in the near future. Through co-operation with the Out-Patients Dept. of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital six cases have been given psychotherapy treatment. The nurses made twenty-four home visits to these cases.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Red Cross Association of the Township of Caledon have recently undertaken a valuable peacetime programme. With the funds on hand they have decided to supply all school children from Grades 1 to 8 with a vitamin pill, daily for seven months of the year. Some preschool children will be supplied at the suggestion of the Public Health Nurse.

A loan cupboard is also to be established, the supplies being kept in Inglewood. These supplies will consist of a hospital bed, two wheel chairs, bed linens and enamelware. These articles will be available on doctor's orders for loan to any family in the Township. A fund has also been set-up to provide glasses, tonsil and minor operations for children of needy families.

CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

Through the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, glasses have been obtained for several children in the County. In all instances the families were unable to pay for an eye examination and glasses. Each child showed a serious eye defect to be present.

SERVICE CLUBS

At our request service clubs in this County supplied glasses for seven children of needy families.

BEDSIDE NURSING

While bedside care is not part of our programme, no one is neglected when the need arises. The following family problems illustrates some of the conditions the nurses meet in their daily round of visits. The Public Health Nurse first visited a family on the information of a teacher who had learned of a new infant's arrival in the district. The nurse found the mother ill but unable to remain in bed because of two small children and new baby. The nurse gave what assistance she could and on her next visit a few days later, th the husband was ill in bed with rheumatic fever and the wife struggling to keep the home going. As the husband was a laborer, the income was naturally cut off by this illness. The nurse gave bedside care to the man, fed the baby and prepared lunch for the family. She obtained needed linen and other supplies, from the

Red Cross loan cupboard and assisted in obtaining relief for the family. Regular visits were made to give bedside care to the father until his recovery. Subsequent visits were made to guide the mother in the care of the infant and pre-school children, in budgeting and nutrition. Recently the family has been taken to the nearest Child Health Clinic for immunization.

Another needy case was discovered through the nurse's visit to see a new baby. In this case the father had lost a leg several years previously and was unable to carry on with his regular work as a mechanic. The wife had been working to supplement the income but with the arrival of the new infant she was forced to give up her job. The nurse contacted the Toronto Red Cross Society and an artificial leg was obtained immediately. The man is now employed at his regular work.

The nurses have been asked to give bedside care to post-natal cases on two occasions. In both instances the mothers were unable to reach hospital in time for confinement. Bedside care was given for several days.

As demonstration care of the new infant in the home is part of our programme, our plan for the future is to visit the local hospital once weekly to explain to each mother the various services of the Health Unit. Arrangements are made at this time to demonstrate the care of the infant if desired on the second day after her return fro from hospital. During the year we were glad to give thirty such demonstrations. Under the new plan we hope to increase this number by an earlier contact.

In all a total of 6,079 home visits of various types were made by the Public Health Nurses in 1947.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTORS

This report deals with the work carried out during the year of 1947 by Mr. Lunn and Mr. Cooke in the field of Sanitary Inspection In general the work may be broken up into the following divisions:

(i) General Sanitation - and the investigation of complaints

(ii) Food Control

(iii) Communicable Disease Control

In order that this report be as brief as possible, yet comprehensive, each division and its sub-divisions will be dealt with in order.

(i) GENERAL SANITATION

(a) There are six funeral homes in the county each of which has been inspected and approved for licensing.

(b) Six gas fumigation permits have been issued and strict supervision and inspection carried out.

(c) As only one municipality (Brampton) has municipal sewage disposal, the problem of private disposal is of prime importance. The soil ranges in the county from light sand to a very heavy clay, and a peculiar quirk of circumstance has seen the greatest development of small homes in areas where heavy clay is the principal soil. In the spring of this year a program of inspection of private disposal systems was inaugurated, designed to protect the public. Since then 79 permits have been issued and 147 inspections carried out to insure sanitary construction. Some work has been done on plumbing inspection, but considerable work remains to be done before it can be said that there is uniform plumbing inspection.

Two municipalities have embarked on municipal sewage programs. Streetsville is in the process of laying trunk sewers. Port Credit is still, however, in the initial stages.

During November a survey of Malton Creek was made in conjunction with the Division of Sanitary Engineering of the Provincial Department.

(d) All schools have been surveyed regarding general sanitation, water supply, toilet facilities, sewage disposal, heat, lighting and ventilation at least once during the past year.

(e) Regular inspection of cabin and trailer camps has been instituted. In Toronto Township inspection was carried out in conjunction with the police and fire department. Toronto Township instituted a licensing by-law covering cabins and trailers and

Toronto Gore a by-law covering trailers.

(f) Refuse Disposal - The year brought forth several problems re disposal of Garbage. Toronto Township and Port Credit, being cut-off from Long Branch dump, were faced with the problem of disposing of garbage. A temporary dump was established on the outskirts of Streetsville by Toronto Township, and a similar emergency dump located in Port Credit. Both were unsatisfactory locations, and, after considerable opposition and difficulty, a site was located in an unused quarry on Cooksville Brickyard property. The temporary dump at Streetsville was abandoned and the Port Credit site covered with earth fill and levelled. Both municipalities are now utilizing the Cooksville location for disposal, and it is being maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Every effort is being made by Brampton to maintain the local dump satisfactorily. During the fall, a bulldozer was used to level and cover much of the site and a program of rat extermination has been carried out with considerable success during the year. With the exception of the winter months, Bolton has maintained its dump fairly well. It is hoped that Streetsville will see fit to alter its location in the future and that the other municipalities may be prevailed upon to establish controlled dumps, so that promiscuous dumping by private individuals along roadsides, in vacant lots and elsewhere may be further eliminated.

(g) Miscellaneous - In addition to the foregoing, some work has been carried out in the inspection of barber shops, swimming tanks, poolrooms, The keepers of psittacine birds are required to register and band all birds.

(h) Investigation of Complaints - is a necessary but time-consuming part of the inspector's work, and it might be said, at times, a futile part. However, as one of the cardinal principles of the Health Unit Service, all complaints are courteously received and investigated, and every effort is made to have the cause rectified.

Complaints of nuisance type most frequently received include such things as overflowing cesspools, septic tanks, drainage systems, garbage disposal, unsanitary privies, poultry, pigs and vermin infested premises.

Forty-three housing complaints have been received during the past year, aggravated no doubt by the general housing situation. Leaky roofs, faulty plumbing and water supply, overcrowding, toilet facilities, defective heating, and improper use of rooms are the most common. The serious lack of housing has impeded efforts to improve conditions, it being felt that any kind of accomodation is better than none. Hence only one building has been condemned and placarded as unfit.

(ii) FOOD CONTROL

(a) As of the 31st of December there are 127 milk producers supplying milk to pasteurizing plants within the County. Considerable time has been devoted during the year to the inspection of dairy farms. Some 228 inspections have been made and numerous samples have been taken for laboratory grading. Every producer who has been producing for any length of time has received two visits and efforts have been made to educate the dairy farmer in the proper methods of sterilization of utensils and handling and storage of milk. The results of this program are evidenced by by the greater quantities of grade one milk being received at the dairies. Considerable improvement has been shown in the physical equipment of the dairy farms. Numerous new milk-houses have been constructed and a number of producers have been improving their cooling facilities by the installation of electrically operated cooling vats.

(b) Dairies - There are ten pasteurizing plants producing perhaps 90% of the milk consumed in the urban areas of the county. Some 308 inspection visits have been made to these dairies and a total of 480 samples of processed milk have been taken for bacteriological analysis. That the work of inspection serves a useful purpose is shown by the following chart showing the percentage of counts;

Under 50,000 (satisfactory)	60%
50,000 to 100,000 (borderline)	17%
Over 100,000 (unsatisfactory)	23%

Shortage of help and scarcity of new equipment have been obstacles in the path of producing high quality milk. However, many improvements have been made in the past year and the co-operation shown by the various dairy operators is worthy of note.

(c) Restaurants - There are approximately 57 eating establishments operating in the county. In addition there are a number of transient refreshment stands operating during the course of the various fall fairs, etc. Some 211 inspections have been made, with particular attention being paid to sterilizing of dishes and utensils and of the sanitary handling of food. County by-law #1014 which came into force on July 1st of this year requires the licensing of all eating establishments and has been very useful in improving the sanitation of the various restaurants. While no restaurants were closed through court action some licenses were withheld until the operator had conformed to the requirements of the by-law .

(d) Water Treatment Plants - There are three main water treatment plants which supply, filtered, chlorinated water to the public and three deep well systems. In the southern portion of the County these are: Port Credit Water Filtration Plant, St. Lawrence Starch Filtration Plant, and Streetsville Water Filtration Plant. Supervision of water plants includes visiting each plant monthly, carrying out tests

for residual chlorine of the treated water and obtaining a sample for bacteriological analysis. All samples taken from filtration plants were Class "A" water.

No difficulties have been experienced at the Port Credit plant and plans to enlarge the filtering capacity are under way. In addition mains are being extended into Toronto Township to supply the Cooksville area. During 1946 and the early part of 1947 Streetsville Filtration plant was constructed under the direction of Procter, Redfern and Laughlin, consulting engineers. The plant came into operation on June 11th, 1947, but the residents were not notified until July 1st that the water was safe for drinking purposes. The plant has a maximum capacity of 288,000 gallons for a twenty-four hour period and the average daily demand at present is approximately 80,000 gallons.

Public water in central and northern portions of the county is provided by deep wells for Brampton, Malton and Bolton. Regular samples have been taken throughout the area and with the exception of Bolton no difficulty has been experienced. As regards Bolton, the water supply was contaminated by flooding on the 29th of July and the water declared unfit for use and the public notified.

The Provincial Department of Engineering was called on for assistance and with the help of one of their engineers a temporary hypochlorinator was set up and chlorination was carried out for some-time. In addition the wells were thoroughly pumped out and heavily chlorinated. The entire system was flushed and after a period of some weeks the condition was rectified. Recommendations for the protection of the wells were made to the village council with a view to preventing a re-occurrence at some future date.

Ninety-one samples were secured from school wells. Of these twenty-two were classed as "D" and considered potentially dangerous for use. The various school boards were notified, and instructed as to what action was necessary to safeguard the children.

Ninety-three samples from private wells were taken at the request of various persons throughout the year. Of these, twenty-eight were considered unfit for human consumption. Advice was given to enable them to correct the condition.

(e) Miscellaneous - In addition to the above considerable inspection work has been done as far as slaughter houses, butcher shops, bake shops, cold storage locker plants and food processing plants. Some 73 visits have been made in this respect.

(iii) <u>COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL</u>

No serious epidemics occurred during the year, but sporadic cases of various communicable diseases accounted for a total of 258 visits and resulted in some 60 premises being placarded for various periods.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S SUMMARY 1947

1. SANITATION

(a) Inspection visits re:

Funeral Parlours	11
Gas Fumigation	6
Plumbing	26
Sewers	27
Poolrooms	2
Schools	91
Septic tanks	147
Cabin camps	63
Trailer Camps	15
Summer Camps	6
Barber Shops	12
Garbage Disposal	80
" Dumps	101
Sewage Disposal Plants	53
Swimming Pools	19
Psittacine birds	5
Miscellaneous	265
TOTAL	929

(b) Visits re investigation of complaints:

Animals at large	2
Fowl	3
Garbage & Refuse	90
Dwelling unfit for human	56
Manure receptacles	6
Drains	85
Smokes	2
Stables	3
Noise	6
Odours	44
Toilets (outdoor)	20
" (indoor)	2
Water on lots	22
Premises infested	4
Waste Disposal	23
Miscellaneous	62
TOTAL	430

2. FOOD CONTROL

(a) Inspection visits re	
Milk producers	228
Dairies	308
Slaughter houses and butchers	16
Bakeries	17
Restaurants	211
Cold Storage Locker Plants	12
Water Plants	47
Wells	66
Food Processing Plants	21
Miscellaneous	8
TOTAL	834
(b) Visits re investigation of Complaints	
Restaurants	1
Water	8
Milk	6
TOTAL	15

3. SAMPLES TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION

Water Plants	76
Wells "A"	134
" not "A"	50
Milk: Dairies	480
Producers	170
Restaurant swabs	14
	924

4. VISITS RE QUARANTINE AND COMMUNICABEL DISEASE

Houses placarded	60
Total visits	258

5. PROMOTION AND OTHER VISITS

Total	272

6. PERMITS ISSUED FOR PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Total	79

TOTALS

Sanitation inspection visits	929
" complaint visits	430
Food Control Inspection Visits	834
" " complaint visits	15
Communicable Disease visits	258
Promotion, etc.	272
TOTAL VISITS	2,738
Total samples	924

NOTE: These figures do not include many minor visits made during the course of the year on routine matters.